FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1844. [NO. 1389.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE, abridged, in one vol., by Edward J. Gould; Organic Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology; Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping, made easy, price 25; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 12½; The Whig Almanac for 1844, 12½; French without a master; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 do Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

SEED POTATOES.

50 BARRELS round yellow Long Island POTATOES, in fine order, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Also, 5 coils Hemp Packing Yarn, for Steam Engines.

January 10, 1844. 88-1in

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1844. 88-6w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Bennettsville, S. C.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform Travellers and the public generally, that he has fitted up his House in good style, having built a large and convenient Dining Room, and being previously well supplied with Beds and Bedding of the best quality, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Table will be well supplied with the best the country affords, and visitors will in every respect be well attended to.

He has good stabling and safe horse lots, and his provender is of the best description. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his charges are very moderate, and he will endeavor to give them every satisfaction.

Families or single gentlemen can be supplied with private rooms with fire-places.

PHILIP MILLER.

January 2, 1844. 88-4w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-4tMh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. He is about thirty years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 88-6w

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will publish six weeks, and forward account to Campbell Stubbs, Bennettsville, S. C.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

Neill McCranie and wife Effy, *versus* Dugald McCall and wife Nancy, John McCall, Flora McCall, Duncan McCall, Daniel McCall, and Angus McCall.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McCall and Angus McCall are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, giving notice of the filing of this Petition to said Daniel and Angus, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1843, and 68th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.

NEW GOODS.
The Fourth time this year!
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School at Rockingham on the second Monday of January next. The Academical year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. For the information of those residing at a distance, it may not be impertinent to remark, that the healthfulness of the location and the morality of the village, render Rockingham one of the most eligible situations for a School in the Southern part of the State. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that the minds and morals of those Pupils committed to his care, will receive the most sedulous attention from the Subscriber. Board can be had at the Taverns at five dollars per month, or in good private families on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$7 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, and Declamation.	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Watts' Treatise on the Mind, Logic, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Algebra, Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, and Surveying,	12 00
And Latin and Greek,	14 00

References.—Prof. J. B. White, Wake Forest College; R. J. Steele and J. P. Leak, Rockingham; and A. Little, Esq., Wadesborough.

SANDERS M. INGRAM.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 20, 1843. 86-4w

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin.
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel, English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel, German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

PITTSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 1st of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low, the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.

Pittsborough, Dec. 1, 1843. 84-6w

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844, the building of a FIRE PROOF JAIL, in the Town of Pittsborough, Chatham County—the Plan and Specifications of which will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and approved security will be required from the undertaker for the faithful and workmanlike performance of his contract.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2000 lbs. of Swedes Iron, and what materials of the old Jail that may be on hand.

HENRY A. LONDON,
WILLIAM FOOSHEE,
WOODSON LEA,
O. A. STEDMAN,
EDWARD SNIPES,
Commissioners.

Chatham County, Dec. 14, 1843. 86tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or shew cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the Lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others, (no other property to be found,) the 26th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy, answer and demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Eliza Kelly *vs.* the Heirs of Edward Kelly, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, live beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the prayer of the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 68th year.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

John McNeill, Adm'r, *vs.* Duncan Kelly and others, Heirs and Heiresses of Edward Kelly, dec'd. Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, reside without the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece. JOHN H. PEARCE.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to William N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and Thomas C. Smith as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand and Eighty-nine Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, ($3089 53) dated the 15th April 1842, payable three years after date, with interest from date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

HEMAN H. ROBINSON.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of January, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 3 of $1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

December 16, 1843. 85-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

$300 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension of a man calling himself CANDLER BROWN, from Mississippi, about 35 or 40 years of age, six feet or over in height, of extremely dark complexion, and black hair, has the dress of a Negro dealer or Drover. Said Brown having passed counterfeit $100 notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, payable at Paris, and received in payment Notes of the South Western Rail Road Bank of this city. He has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia.

W. LLOYD, 7 Broad st.

Charleston, Dec. 30, 1843. 87-3w

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies 'steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents

INDIAN VEGETABLE [illegible]
safe remedy for Rheu[illegible]c, Gout, and all the chroni[illegible] and muscles, arising from a [illegible]y or other causes. Price $1

HEW[illegible] A certain cure for [illegible] Inflammatory, Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 88-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE
In Wadesborough.

I am anxious to sell my well known and commodious HOTEL, situated on the South West corner of the Centre Square, immediately in front across the street from the Court House. There are attached to the Establishment, 22 Rooms, each with a fireplace, 10 of which are detached from the main building, intended for and occupied at the Courts each by a Lawyer; *two* splendid Gardens; commodious Kitchen; Lumber and Smoke Houses, and Dairy; two Horse Lots, and as good a Stable as is in the State, 64 by 26 feet, with a Shed, and Stalls for 36 horses; Crib and Shelter, and a fine Well of water 30 feet from the Stable door. The House is tolerably well furnished, but not so extensively as its space would permit. Houses and Furniture all new—only used since Sept. 1841. Persons wishing to do a handsome business in this line, would do well to call and see soon. Terms of sale made accommodating, and lower considerably than the cash valuation. Affliction forces me to a sale, and I will sell and that soon.

JAS. M. WADDILL.

Wadesborough, Dec'r 1843. 87-8w

Settling up Accounts.—The first of January is the time for settling up accounts. No man should neglect to settle his accounts with every one at this season. One year is long enough for accounts to run without settlement, and by adjusting them at the end of the year, instead of letting them run on, a great deal of trouble will often be saved.

When accounts remain for a long time, some things may be forgotten, or indistinctly remembered by one of the parties, while the other has the thing full in his view, and is confident that he is correct; so that it is impossible to come to a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties. The consequence is hard feelings between friends and neighbors, and often between men who with short accounts, would find it advantageous to continue their trade with each other.

Besides the reasons which we have named for settling accounts, every man should look around himself and see how he stands. See whether he is pursuing any business which is unprofitable and requires improvement in its management, or should be abandoned as not susceptible of any change for the better. Persons in trade should see whether they are making too much profit and getting rich too fast. If this be the case the remedy is easy; sell lower, customers will not complain, and though others in the same business turn against you, all good people in the community will be on your side. In this way you will find in your account of loss and gain, much less in the wear and tear of conscience.

Lynn.—Professor Ingraham, in his last new work, "The Young Genius," thus characterizes this town as the "vast cordwainery of the Union."

"The very pleasant and thriving town of Lynn is the paradise of shoemakers! Its young men, early transferred from the cradle to the *last*, cut teeth and leather in the same time; and its pretty maidens learn to bind shoes with the induction of their *a, b, abs!* Lovers exchange hearts over a kid-slipper, and swear eternal fidelity over a lap-stone. If they would get married they ask old Dr. Waxend, the parson, if he will *stitch* them together, and they will pay him in hides and shoe-mending. Whipping their children they call *tanning*, and the rod they use is called a *cowhide*. The little boys swear by "hides and leather;" and play at games which they call "high and low quarters, and heel and toe." A child newly born is a *lap*-stone, and the age of their children is known by the *number* of the shoes they wear. Boys are called *rights* and girls *lefts*—an old maid is an "odd slipper," and a bachelor an "odd boot." The street door to their dwellings are "insteps," and a man in an overcoat is "foxed." The fields about the town are "patches," and a fellow half seas-over is "half soled." They never see an oak tree but they directly calculate the number of pegs it will make, and when they behold bees at work they reflect that the only end of wax is a wax-end. They look on all cattle and sheep as only leather growing, and believe hogs were only made to produce bristles. Its lap-stones would pave Broadway, and its lasts, if piled together, would make a monument higher than that on Bunker's Hill."

Self-made Men.—Columbus was a weaver.—Franklin was a journeyman printer. Massilon, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr was a peasant. Sextus V. was employed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutler. Ferguson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds. Æsop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Hogarth, an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer.—Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. Porson was son of a parish clerk. Pridean was employed to sweep Exeter College. Akenside was the son of a butcher.—Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervantes was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley was the son of a soap boiler. Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

Important Remedy for Cancers.—Colonel Ussey of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette, that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this [illegible] egg and break it, then pour out [illegible]taining the yolk in the shell, put [illegible] mix with the yolk as long as it [illegible] it; stir them together until the [illegible]ed, put a portion of this on a [illegible], and apply it to the cancer [illegible]e a day. He has made the experiment in two instances in his own family [illegible]plete success.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN OF N. C.
In the House of Representatives, Jan'y 5th,
ON THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE.

Mr. CLINGMAN, who had been long and eagerly watching the Speaker's eye, having succeeded in obtaining the floor, observed, in the opening of his remarks, that it might be supposed, from the anxiety he had manifested to get the floor, that he considered himself as having something very important to say. If such was the expectation of any, they would, he feared, be disappointed; he had but little to say, and in saying it he should not detain the House long. But it has so happened (said Mr. C.) that, on the second day of the session, when the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) made his motion to strike out the 24th rule, [formerly the famous 21st rule,] excluding abolition petitions, I voted with him; nor could I act differently, as I had long entertained a decided opinion on this point; yet it did so happen that I was the only man south of the Potomac who so voted. I have been censured for that vote in some of the papers opposed to me politically, and denounced as a renegade to the cause of the South. Some of that sort of slang in which too many of our papers abound has been directed against me. To that, however, I attach little weight; but, that the reasons which governed my vote on that occasion may be clearly understood, I wish to address a few words to the House by way of explanation and vindication.

I have for a long time been of the opinion that we of the South have been, on this subject, pursuing a wrong course; and the more I see of its consequences, the more I am confirmed in that opinion. The 21st rule is, as all concede, a restriction of the right of petition. But it is attempted to be supported on the ground that Congress, acting in this matter as the local Legislature of the District of Columbia, should not receive petitions of this character, coming from the inhabitants of the States of this Union. Were this position true, which for reasons that I shall presently advert to I do not admit, it would not support the justice or propriety of this rule; because its prohibition prevents the people of the District from petitioning on this subject as much as it does all others. None surely will deny that the people of this District have a direct interest in the matter, and of course ought to possess the right to have their petitions presented, should they ever think proper to offer them.

I am told that in this country there exists no right of petition, though it exists under all other Governments and in all other countries in the world. Yet it does not exist in this country, because the people are sovereign, and have a right to command. This doctrine has been advanced by men of high standing at the South; but, sir, it seems scarcely to merit a reply. What can be so absurd as to insist that the major proposition does not include the minor? That because the citizens of this republic have greater privileges they are thereby deprived of smaller ones? But, supposing this were true, how does it affect the present question? I would like to know what sovereign right it is which the people of this District possess? They cannot vote for the election of a President, nor for a member of Congress; their only political right is this of petition. Yet of this you deprive them, and trample on the only political right they possess. And still I am told by some gentlemen that the people of the District do not desire to present any petitions of this kind, and so no practical wrong is done by refusing them. This is a bad, a very bad, argument for the Southern men, who, as we all know, are charged with being very fond of abstractions. What becomes of the abstract right of petition, although they may not choose to exercise it? If they come here with their petitions, they must be rejected. And the argument that applies to the District will apply with equal force to the Territories; they are in a like condition.

But I do not assent at all to the position taken by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley,) that when the people pray for objects in themselves unconstitutional they have no right to be heard. How can you ascertain that their prayer is unconstitutional till you receive it? They come and present their requests at your door: you may reject their prayer if you please, but surely you ought to receive their petition, so as to ascertain for what object it is presented. The right to petition the Government exists in all countries. It exists unquestionably in England, where all the subjects have a right to petition Parliament and to petition the Crown, and where their right to do the one is as much admitted as to do the other. The liberal party have ever stood on this ground in that country. I remember that one of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered by the great debater and statesman, Mr. Fox, was on this subject. Not on the proposition to receive petitions. Oh, no; nobody disputed that; but against a law which prevented large assemblies for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, because it might interfere with the universal right of petition. In the bill of rights of North Carolina the right of petition for a redress of grievances is declared to be the inalienable right of the people. But what are their grievances? Are not they to judge? It is said that the continuance of slavery is no grievance, and so they have no right to petition against it. But if the Government is to be the judge of what is and what is not a grievance, it may, on that ground, refuse to receive any petition whatever. All it has to do is to decide that the thing complained of is no grievance, and refuse thereupon to receive the petition. As to what is a grievance, the petitioner ought to be allowed to judge for himself: it is enough for us, if we possess the right, to reject the prayer of his petition. If we esteem the matter he complains of no grievance, it is an easy thing to refuse his petition.

Is it not a reproach that the right of petition, a right so sacred and so important, should nowhere be restricted but in this far republic? The right of petition should every where be as free, in my view, as the right of all created beings to petition the Supreme Ruler of the universe. If the petitioner thinks he is aggrieved, that is enough to entitle him to a hearing.

There is another point I wish to touch. It does seem to me that these abolition petitions are poor contemptible things: *brutu fulmina;* what harm can they possibly do if they shall be referred? Should even a bill be reported in conformity with their request, cannot this House reject it? You have no rule of order to prevent the introduction of a bill. The member from Massachusetts, or any other gentleman, might at any time introduce a bill to abolish slavery, just as any other bill is introduced. You have no rule against this, which might really be dangerous. But the petitions, harmless and contemptible as they are, you are careful to exclude. Do not gentlemen see that if the object of the petitioners once becomes the choice of a majority here, that majority can set aside this rule? It has done us no good at all. It is a mere fair-weather rule. The moment a majority is in favor of these petitions it will be abolished. If such a majority should ever be found here in favor of a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, they will have the power to repeal this rule. Why then be so adverse to the reception of abolition petitions? The House can reject any bill it does not choose to pass, and so it can reject any petition it does not see fit to grant. Until a majority is in favor of the object prayed for, I care not how many petitions are presented for it. And when that day shall come that a majority is in its favor, the rule will then fall you, and this Union will then be at an end. I do not, however, apprehend any such result, in my day at least. I believe there is too much good sense at the North to give up this glorious Union for the sake of abolishing slavery in these ten miles square.

By pursuing the course we have, we have given the abolitionists too much consequence. We make them look too strong. Nearly one-half the House voted in favor of abolishing the rule: were they all abolitionists? No, sir; most if not all of that number were their allies, acting by their side merely out of regard to the right of petition; thus we have given them a show of strength not their own. I am opposed to this way of conducting the contest: we have continued this sort of bush fight too long; it is time all should come out and show their hands. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) begs us in the strongest language to be allowed to get at the real question, in order that he may show his devotion to the Constitu-

tution and his regard for the rights of the South: so does the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley.) Now, I submit to gentlemen from the South whether it is a fair thing to keep gentlemen in this false, this painful position? to compel them to keep company with abolitionists whether they will or no? No; let a committee report, and if they shall introduce a bill, then we shall see who are our friends. The gentleman from New York (Mr Beardsley) told us there are nineteen out of every twenty men at the North against the abolitionists; and I have no doubt of it. I believe we could get nearly a unanimous vote in this Hall against such a bill. A vote like that would have an immense moral effect—an effect far greater than a hundred years struggle about the right of petition. Some persons at the South have insisted that the entire North is unsound on the subject of Southern rights; others hold a very different language. I am for giving that question a fair trial, so that we may know the actual condition of things. I believe the North is as sound as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) represents it to be. But, if Massachusetts is indeed opposed to the Constitution as it now exists—if, indeed, we have come to that pass that she cannot stand where Hancock and Adams met Washington and Madison, on the compromise of the Constitution, it is time we knew it. Let us understand the state of the fact. Whenever a large portion of the North should determine that they can no longer abide the present form of the Constitution in this respect, of course the Union must be dissolved. This, however, cannot take place till there is an entire change of sentiment, as I believe, at the North. But be assured you cannot retard the coming of this state of things by any rules and orders of this House. If the people of these States are against the continuance of the Union, be very sure it is not to be held together by rules of order.

But many Southern gentlemen say because we have taken this position we must adhere to it, even though it be wrong to have taken it originally. They tell us we must never retreat in the face of an enemy. Now, in regard to military tactics, I confess myself to be no better informed than other members generally; but I have always understood that, if a general discovers that a large body of troops whom he has pushed forward are not able to sustain their position with advantage, he may direct them to be withdrawn. If he has taken a false position, may he not abandon it rather than have his troops cut to pieces? Let us, then, see how this matter stands. We at the South are in no danger. It is popular with us to vote against abolition petitions, and if a man has the boldness to take any other course he is denounced. But how is it with our allies at the North? They are hardly pressed on this point. I have been appealed to personally by several gentlemen of both political parties, who have hitherto stood with us of the South on this question, and who say they will continue to do so if we deem it necessary; but that they say they are losing ground; that the friends of the South are giving way, and the abolitionists gaining ground; and they are anxious that we should give up the rule, assuring me that they are prepared to vote with us on all the main questions.

Let us now recur to our simile of a battle. Suppose a general had taken a position with his own troops behind a secure breastwork, but had stationed his allies on exposed ground, where they were rapidly falling by the enemy's shot, and could with difficulty sustain themselves. They appeal to the general, and tell him that, if he regards it as important to maintain their position, and considers the ground valuable, they will still endeavor to occupy it. He tells them in reply that the ground is worth nothing, and that he ought not to have taken it, but that he will not, once having taken it, retire, but that they must remain there and be cut to pieces. Now, I appeal to my friends from the South to say whether it is fair that we should keep our allies in this attitude longer, even if some of them are generous enough to be willing to submit to it?

But suppose in all I have said I am wrong. Can we not, as a matter of sound policy, receive these petitions? We have repeatedly received the petitions of foreigners; surely we may, as an act of courtesy, receive those of our own citizens, though we do not choose to grant the prayer. I should be glad if gentlemen from the South would review their ground.

But it is said that if we now rescind this rule the abolitionists will boast of it. Without doubt they will *profess* to be greatly delighted; but, sir, there will be no real joy among them. Deprived of the powerful lever with which they have operated on the North, they will find themselves shorn of their strength.

I regret the course pursued on another account. We of the South are in a position peculiarly delicate. Slavery exists with us; it does not exist at the North; and England has abolished it in her West India possessions. I have, indeed, not much belief in the sincerity of the British Government. So long as she retains more than one hundred millions of slaves in the East Indies without even an effort to liberate them, she deserves no great credit for her humanity.

Mr. HOLMES here interposed to state, in justice to England, that she had recently taken steps towards the liberation of her East India subjects.

Mr. CLINGMAN resumed. I thank the gentleman for the information. But I was about to observe that we stand in a delicate position at the South, though we stand on firm ground while we stand upon the Constitution; but we should be careful not to ask for more than is clearly right. While we fix ourselves on the Constitution, we stand on solid ground, and we should not irritate others by claiming too much. The North is irritated by the abolitionists, who tell them that we are not satisfied with slavery at the South, but want to make them slaves too by taking from them the right of petition. Now, our ground is firm enough without our seeking to stand upon doubtful ground, and thus giving irritation. Some persons, indeed, are anxious to keep up the excitement, (I do not here refer to members Congress in either House.) While there are some at the South who take the highest ground, as they say, on this subject, in order to induce the people of the South to esteem them the most zealous lovers of their rights, and thus obtain favor at home, there are men at the North who take the opposite ground from the same principle. They seek to make capital of it, and we are short-sighted enough to enable them to do it. Hence, ill feeling grows out of it both at the South and in the North. The feeling is now very different from what it was some years ago, and all arising from this foolish struggle about petitions.

My constituents, most of them, know of the feelings which prevail at the North only what they see in this House, and when they see half the House voting to abolish this rule they consider them all as siding with the abolitionists. This ought not to be so, and will not if we can come to a right understanding. I regret exceedingly to see the subject of slavery introduced on all occasions, even in debates on the navy and subjects the most disconnected with it. This discussion of abolition topics has generated all the ill-feeling which unhappily exists between the South and the North. Its worst feature is its sectional character. Men may differ widely on other subjects, such as the Tariff and the Bank, and because the discussion does not assume a sectional complexion they differ with safety. Standing as they do, side by side throughout the country, both parties can correctly ascertain each others' views, and the excitement does

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A LETTER FROM MR. RIVES.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The following letter from the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, as will be seen from its face, was written to a personal and political friend in Hanover, but another gentleman, having learned in a conversation with Mr. Rives that he had written such a letter, containing a full expression of his views on the subject of the Presidential election, has obtained a copy of the letter, with permission to have it published, as the best means of satisfying all inquiries and removing all doubts as to the course Mr. Rives will pursue in the approaching contest.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1844.

My Dear Sir: It seems to be now definitively settled that the country is to be called upon to retract the solemn decision pronounced by it in 1840 upon the demerits of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and to restore him to power, without a solitary atonement for the past or pledge of amendment for the future. The indications which have been given here, since the assembling of Congress, are too significant to be misunderstood. The Convention at Baltimore will have nothing to do but to register and proclaim the edict of the caucus in the Capitol.

In this state of things, are we, who have so often testified in the face of the world our deep and earnest convictions of the fatal and demoralizing tendencies of Mr. Van Buren's whole system of political action, to stand aside with folded arms, and to shrink into an inglorious, I had almost said, treasonable neutrality, because of some differences of opinion on questions of public policy from Mr. Clay, which a wise spirit of moderation, and the recognised arbitrament of the public will, are daily narrowing in magnitude and extent? I humbly think not.

The election of Chief Magistrate of the nation is one of those vital processes provided by the Constitution of the country for the periodical regeneration of our system by a fresh infusion into it of the elements of popular health and virtue, in which no good citizen, unless under circumstances of a very peculiar character, can properly refuse to take a part, and, to the extent of his influence and example, a decided and efficient part. When the vast moral and political influence of the office, as well as its direct attributes of positive and controlling power, are considered, it can never be a matter of indifference, or even of an equal balance of countervailing motives of preference or objection, who shall fill it. There is always a choice; and though the making of that choice may sometimes be embarrassed by conflicting considerations, arising out of a want of entire coincidence of opinion with either of the opposing candidates, it is only the more incumbent on us to determine our preference with care and deliberation, according to the best lights of our understandings; and, when once conscientiously formed, fearlessly and unhesitatingly to act it out.

In the approaching Presidential contest, then, we ought not and cannot be neutral; and if, as every thing now indicates is to be the case, that contest shall be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, I have as little hesitation in saying that there is but one line of action by which we can acquit ourselves of the full measure of our duty to the country; and that is, waiving all minor considerations, to give a manly and determined support to Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. Van Buren. For myself, I can conceive of no greater calamity to the nation, or deeper discredit to the cause and very name of popular government, than the re-election of Mr. Van Buren would be, after the signal and overwhelming majority by which he was so recently deposed from power, upon the fullest canvass of his measures, policy, and conduct.

The host of vindictive passions which follow in the train of restored Governments—the crowds of hungry retainers, pleading the merit of past services, who press forward to claim the reward of their fidelity, or indemnity for sacrifices and losses incurred in the common cause—the infatuated and pertinacious attachment to ancient abuses—the arbitrary and self-willed habits nurtured in the former possession of power—the commitment to favorite but pernicious schemes of policy, have all concurred to give a sort of proverbial currency to the remark of a celebrated English statesman and historian, that the worst and most dangerous of all *revolutions* is a restoration.* That all these evils would be realized to the widest extent, and in their most unmitigated virulence, in the restoration of Mr. Van Buren, none can doubt who have been attentive observers of the selfish and vitious system of party policy exemplified in the creed and conduct of himself and his friends, or who have not forgotten that memorable motto of party rapacity, so boldly emblazoned on the shields of his chosen followers, which, in proclaiming "to the victors belong the spoils of victory," shamelessly pointed to the offices and public trusts of the country as the rightful plunder of political warfare.

But, to return to the remark I have already made. Could any thing inflict a deeper wound on the cause of republican institutions than such a spectacle of levity and instability on the part of the constituent body as would be exhibited in the restoration of Mr. Van Buren, after the overwhelming condemnation of his administration pronounced by the almost unanimous electoral voice of the country but three short years ago? Would it not render popular government itself a "by-word and taunt" among the nations? In 1840 the American people, upon the fullest and most deliberate hearing of both sides of the political controversy—of the friends as well as of the opponents of Mr. Van Burea—recorded their votes against him by such a majority as never before signalized the retreat of any minister from power, and was till then utterly unparalleled and even unapproached in the history of our Presidential contests. Of the twenty-six States composing the Union he received the votes of but seven, and all of these (except one) among the smallest of the Confederacy; of the 294 votes of the Electoral Colleges he obtained but 60; and of the popular suffrages, a majority of 145,000, out of the free and enlightened citizens of America who voted in the election, gave in their accumulated verdict against him. And yet, in the face of this solemn finding of the great inquest of the body of the nation—while the echo of the general voice which pronounced it has not yet died upon the ear—a bold attempt is made to induce the people to take back their own settled and well considered judgment, and, in elevating again to the highest office of the Republic the individual whom they had so recently and deliberately deposed, pronounce a flagrant sentence of stultification and incompetence upon themselves. I know not in what light other minds may view such a proceeding; but to me it seems a contemptuous sporting with the sovereign constituency of the country—a sheer mockery and insult to the public intelligence.

And by what means is Mr. Van Buren to be again presented as the legitimate and anointed candidate of the Democratic party? Not certainly by the will of the great body of the party, who, we have every reason to believe, deprecate and deplore the madness and folly of the act, but by the secret and invisible agency of self-constituted *conclaves* and *caucuses*, controlled with absolute sway by a few bold and adroit political managers. I run no risk in saying that if the individuals composing the party throughout the Union

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fruits of Mr. Van Buren's restoration? A return to the glories and blessings of the sub-Treasury system—a renewed war upon the currency, commerce, and business of the country! Just at the moment when, by the mere fact of the withdrawal of the hostility of the Government, and that *vis medicatrix naturæ* which is inherent in the energies of a free, enterprising, and industrious people, all the business pursuits of the nation are regaining their prosperity and activity, and the currency and exchanges of the country are finding their proper and natural level, every thing is to be again thrown into confusion, and we are to be replunged into a chaos of wild and pernicious experiments, simply to signalize a remorseless party triumph, in the consummation of a measure openly at war with every great practical interest of the community. And to this would be added, by a natural and necessary connexion, all that long train of congenial abuses which so ingloriously illustrated the era of Mr. Van Buren's former administration—multiplied schemes for extending Executive power and Presidential patronage; profuse and profligate expenditures of public money; the impunity and protection of faithless public officers, purchased by the merit of their party services; a new brood of defaulters of the Hoyts and the Harrises—a race the entire disappearance of which since 1840 is one of the proudest proofs of the justice and necessity of the change then decreed by the voice of the people. But it were vain to attempt an enumeration of the teeming abuses that must ever attend the fundamental heresy of Mr. Van Buren's political system, which, instead of regarding government as a high and holy trust for the good of the country, sees in it nothing but a *job* to be administered for the benefit of a *party*, of which the President is the head and *grand aumoner*.

Now, I would ask, what is there to be apprehended from Mr. Clay's election, which ought to have the weight of a feather in the scale, when compared with the fatal and destructive evils, poisoning the vital elements of republican freedom and virtue, as well as the essential sources of national prosperity and happiness, which we have every reason to believe would inevitably follow the restoration of Mr. Van Buren? We shall, doubtless, have paraded before our eyes, in stereotyped horrors, the old and threadbare apparition of the *Tariff, the Bank, and Distribution*. On the subject of the tariff I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Clay's *creed*, developed in his recent letters, is in every respect as just, as sound, and unexceptionable as that of Mr. Van Buren, and his *practice* infinitely better. Mr. Clay did not vote for or approve the tariff of 1828, consigned to an odious celebrity, under the name of the Bill of Abominations, which Mr. Van Buren and his friends carried by their votes. It is rather an unfortunate coincidence, considering the professions of Mr. Van Buren, that all the tariffs which have been most complained of in the South owe their existence upon the statute book to the votes of himself or his friends.

It is no want of charity, then, but the result of the most candid and deliberate consideration, when I express the decided opinion that Mr. Clay is far more to be relied upon for a practical adjustment of this delicate and complex subject, on terms just and satisfactory to all sections of the Union, harmonizing their various interests by the golden rule of moderation, which is the only pledge of permanence and stability in any arrangement that may be made, than Mr. Van Buren. The wise and temperate spirit so strikingly exhibited in his letters which have been recently given to the public, sustained by his well-known influence with his friends, and his own high and unquestioned character for frankness and decision, is a guaranty which no portion of the nation will lightly regard.

With respect to the Bank, if the country shall be reduced to a choice between the odious and grinding Sub-Treasury Scheme and a National Institution of Finance, properly guarded against abuse by the jealous restrictions of its charter, as well as by a vigilant public supervision and control, I do not believe that the sober judgment of the people, under the pressure of such an alternative, would find any cause of quarrel against those who, free from constitutional difficulties on the subject, should go for the latter, in preference to the former. And as to the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, that stands necessarily and evidently adjourned, as a *practical* question, until the revenues of the nation, compared with its expenditures and engagements, shall be in a very different situation from that in which they now are or are likely to be for years to come. My own individual opinions on these subjects have been so often and fully stated that I need not repeat them here. What I mean to say at present is, that these are issues either hypothetical and speculative, or neutralized by equal and opposing considerations on the other side, and should not divert the mind for a moment from those higher, and more urgent and vital questions, which are the true tests of a sound and correct decision in the pending Presidential election. Those tests I have already adverted to. They are such as are inseparably connected with the purity, character, and preservation of the Government itself, and in my humble judgment, are overwhelmingly conclusive against the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren.

As little shall we permit ourselves, I trust, to be "frightened from our propriety" by the old and hollow expedient of a senseless and arbitrary use of party names. Those who are so prone to *ring the changes* on the nomenclature of Federalist and Republican would do well to remember that they have *men*, reading and inquiring men, to deal with, and not children. Try Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay by any test derived from the authentic history of political parties in this country, or by the standard of those great principles which exist in the essential elements of our popular institutions, and Mr. Clay stands before the world the far better Republican of the two.

In that great array and struggle of the two parties of the country (among the most memorable in our history) which arose out of the controversy and war with England in 1812, where was Mr. Clay and where was Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Clay gallantly leading the Republican hosts in the House of Representatives, and sustaining the administration of Mr. Madison with all the energies of his patriotism and eloquence; Mr. Van Buren uniting with the Federalists to depose that illustrious man from power, and to supplant his Administration! Try them again by that standard which Mr. Van Buren himself, in a most elaborate speech delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1828, declared to be the true and legitimate distinction between the Federal and Republican parties—the one seeking to *extend*, the other to *restrain Executive* power. The public have not forgotten the various schemes so sedulously devised or countenanced by Mr. Van Buren during the whole period of his Administration, and fully exposed at the time, to augment Executive patronage, discretion, and power; and nothing, surely, has more eminently distinguished the career of Mr. Clay than his constant and persevering efforts to restrain, and to provide new dikes and securities against the enlargement or abusive exercise of the powers of that department of the Government. Judging them then, by Mr. Van Buren's own definition of political parties, as correctly laid down by him in 1828, but totally lost sight of in his subsequent practice, let the sober and impartial judgment of the country decide which is the Federalist and which the Republican.*

It is impossible for any reflecting man to contem-

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the rekindled fires of the abolition excitement—each and all of them are questions which carry in their bosom the fearful elements of civil discord and intestine strife. The worst and most dangerous aspect they present is, that all of them bring into immediate and opposing array, if not into angry and hostile collision, the sectional interests and feelings of the different geographical divisions of the Confederacy. Whose, at such a moment, is the masterspirit that may have power to still the rising tempest, before it sweeps with destructive fury over the face of our yet happy Union; or, should this prove hopeless and impossible, whose the commanding genius "to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm?" To preside over the destinies of a great Republic, in a crisis of such complicated difficulty and peril, calls for something more than the arts of the mere party *politician*. It demands the highest moral and intellectual qualities of the *statesman*—courage, self-possession, elevation of character and elevation of views; a nobleness and generosity of nature that attracts confidence, and can inspire enthusiasm; the spirit of persuasion and the spirit of command combined. Let the annals of the country, in some of the darkest moments which have ever lowered upon its fortunes, be consulted, and they will answer whether Henry Clay or Martin Van Buren is the man for such a crisis.

I have thus, my dear sir, with the frankness due to our relations of friendship, personal and political, given you my views on a subject which is soon to absorb so large a portion of the public attention, and to which no good citizen can be indifferent. I flatter myself they will meet your concurrence, and that of our Republican friends who have acted with us in the trying scenes through which we have passed; but, in any event, I am sure they will be received by you with the kindness and cordiality, in the spirit of which I pray you to believe me, most truly and faithfully, yours,

W. C. RIVES.

Col. EDMUND FONTAINE, *Hanover.*

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

SOUTH CAROLINA—THE TARIFF.

If any circumstance had been wanting to prove to the world the *double face* worn by the Northern Democracy on the subject of the Tariff, the rejection of Mr. Rhett's proposition to suspend the rules, so as to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of bringing down the duties on foreign goods to the rates of the Compromise Act, would have supplied it.

On this occasion Mr. Rhett represented the *free trade* party in the House of Representatives, and his proposition was designed to test the *real* views of the *Democratic* majority in the House. Mr. Van Buren's former course—his letter to the Indiana Convention, and the declaration of his friends at Syracuse—had given the Free Trade Party just grounds to suspect his political orthodoxy on this point, and therefore they applied a test to him through the medium of his friends. From this test his friends shrank, and from all *such* tests they will continue to shrink as often as they are applied, and thus follow his example; for *he* never has said, and never will explicitly say or use language from which the deduction can legitimately be made, that he is opposed to *incidental* protection.

That the friends of Mr. Calhoun have come to the same conclusion at which we have arrived, is proved by the following article from his organ at Washington:

[FROM THE WASHINGTON SPECTATOR.]

At the prospect of Mr. Van Buren being the only opponent of Mr. Clay, everywhere there is effort and hope to raise a Whig party in South Carolina, and carry this State for Mr. Clay. The late developments in Congress have occasioned these efforts. The people of the South have, since the passage of the tariff act of 1842, looked to the Congress of 1844 for relief and redress. They saw the Democratic party every where triumphant; and pledged as it was to a revenue tariff, they doubted not that a speedy repeal of the act of 1842 would follow the assemblage of the present Congress. At all events, that all the Democratic party could do, would be effected; and if their efforts were defeated, they would be dedicated by the Whigs, their ancient and common foes. But what have they seen? In a House of Representatives containing two-thirds Democrats, but 77 votes are obtained on a resolution proposing an *inquiry* merely into the expediency of repealing the tariff of 1842, and reviving the act of 1833. It is now certain that a large body of the Democrats in the House are in favor of a protective tariff, more especially from New York, the State of Mr. Van Buren, where it is to be presumed his policy—it is his ruin—if at all—would most certainly be reflected and felt. The consequence is disappointment and indignation. The shadows of the Syracuse convention are becoming realities on the floor of Congress, and they must rest upon Mr. Van Buren. The Whigs see this, and push on their forces.

Since the above was written, we have received the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and find that, in a body in which the Locos have a tremendous majority, two Resolutions having in view the reduction of the Tariff to the strict revenue standard have been rejected. The first Resolution was introduced by Mr. Rhett, and is in these words:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing all the duties on imports over 30 per cent. ad valorem to that amount, and providing for a final reduction, within two years, to 20 per cent. ad valorem, with such discrimination below this maximum as the purposes of revenue shall require.

This Resolution was rejected, by a vote of Ayes 57, Noes 112. *Fifty-Five* majority against this Resolution speaks volumes as to the sincerity of the Democracy on the subject of *Free Trade*.

The Representative from this District, Mr. Dromgoole, voted in the negative. He is considered as the Leader of the Van Buren wing of the *Democracy* in the House, and his conduct may be regarded as most significant.

Not satisfied with this test of the sincerity of their Van Buren allies, the Calhoun men, through the medium of Mr. Black, offered another Resolution, to the following effect:—"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a Bill as soon as practicable, revising the present Tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of revenue only."

This resolution was rejected by a vote of Ayes 83, Noes 84—Messrs. Dromgoole, Beardsley, C. J. Ingersoll and Wilkins voting in the negative.

Will these proceedings satisfy the Calhoun men or not?

The Tariff.—The daily Globe of the 4th instant quotes an article upon "the tariff" from an obscure journal published in Maine, complaining, among other things, that the high duty upon sheathing copper has driven several of the packet ships last built to England to be coppered, thus doing great injury to American mechanics. It is generally understood that persons assuming to conduct a public journal have some little knowledge of the matters on which they undertake to enlighten the country, and if the *erudite* and *accurate* editor of the Maine paper happened to be in exception to this reasonable requirement, the Globe would have done better service by enlightening his ignorance than by attempting to palm it off for truth. Why did not some of these "learned Thebans" state what "the high rate of duty" upon sheathing copper really is, so that their readers might be able to judge whether it has had the effect attributed to it? If they would undertake to inform themselves, (but that cannot be expected of enemies of the tariff,) they would find that sheathing copper for vessels is subject to no duty whatever, but is admitted *free*. So also is copper in pigs or bars, and copper ore, all of which enter in some form into the construction of vessels; and, also, "adhesive felt" for sheathing vessels. These sagacious editors must find some other reason for American packet ships being coppered in England than the high rate of duty on sheathing copper; and they will probably discover that, if the fact be so, it is owing to the cheapness of labor there. Then let them answer the question, whether they wish American labor to be reduced to the same rate of wages which British labor is compelled to be content with? Do they go for the "*low wages*" doctrine?—*Nat. Intell.*

The Position of South-Carolina.—Our opinion has frequently been asked, whether South Carolina will vote for Mr. Van Buren, should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention? The answer to this question depends upon a contingency.—Should the friends of Mr. Van Buren, go with Southern Democrats on the question of a reduction of the Tariff to a *revenue* standard, against the abolitionists, in favor of "economy, retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution," then, and in that case, we would say, that South Carolina is morally and politically bound to vote for him; but if his friends in Congress, go for measures in opposition to those above mentioned, then, we say, our State is equally bound *to go against him!* South Carolina never can, consistently, vote for Mr. Clay, but if she can do no better, let her act as under similar circumstances she has done before, *throw her vote away*. In Mr. Van Buren and his political advisers, we must say, we have little or no confidence, and if they turn Whigs in principle, we must dissolve our political connexion, and stand on our reserved rights. We would sooner combat against an open enemy, than be in continued dread of a treacherous friend. So far as the proceedings in Congress have developed the intentions of our so called Northern allies, we have everything to fear and little to hope from them hereafter. The South must keep her eye steadily fixed on their future actions, and be prepared for any emergency that may occur.—*Cherow Gazette.*

Another Assassination in Augusta.—Captain Edward Collier, proprietor of the Richmond Hotel, was assassinated in the streets of Augusta, on Monday morning last, by a man named Burns, a runner of the U. S. Hotel. Collier was stabbed three times with a dirk or bowie knife in the region of the heart, of which he instantly died.—Burns escaped into South Carolina, and the Mayor of Augusta offers a reward of $500 for his apprehension. Burns is described as about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 35 and 43 years of age, light blue eyes inclining to grey, a little bald, and thick set.

Columbia Chronicle.

Rowan Gold Mines!—We have in this county the richest gold mine that has ever yet been discovered in the United States. It is a small vein from four to twelve inches wide; many bushels of the *materiel* taken from it have overgone $200 to the bushel and some as high as $500. We see it stated in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian that 11,876 dwt. of gold had been taken from it by 7 hands about a month since. This is probably the amount taken to the Mint at Charlotte; but we think it very certain that the whole amount was greatly more than that. As might be expected on so small a vein, the water soon became unmanageable, and they began again at the surface and struck a vein parallel to the first, and nearly as rich as that. These veins, as also all those in that region, are believed to increase in richness and size as they descend. There are six or eight other mines in the same region of extraordinary richness and different in many particulars from the other vein-mines in North Carolina.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Remedy for Bedbugs.—Sit up in bed all night with a lamp in your hand, and when you see one of these midnight marauders crawling up the blanket, burn his smellers for him.

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IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

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New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

MR. HOKE'S ACCEPTANCE.

We publish to-day the letter of Mr. Hoke, accepting the nomination as Democratic Candidate for Governor. We expected, and so, we presume, did the people generally, that he would have availed himself of the occasion to have given to the public a sketch at least of his political creed; but we are disappointed. He has not even ventured to slip out a hint as to which wing of the harmonious Democracy he is inclined, and we can only infer, from the reluctance manifested to commit himself, that it is the Van Buren. Perhaps, however, as a sea captain once said of his vessel in a squall, he "is bearing to every point of the compass at the same time;" and deems it good policy to avoid a distinct leaning towards either, lest he should seem to be receding from the others. It will be much easier to adapt himself to the conflicting opinions which may be entertained by them, in different sections of the State, on the stump, than on paper; and it may be for this reason, that his letter contains nothing—that his first gun is a blank cartridge.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of the 14th, as a Candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Although I would prefer that some individual better calculated than myself to do justice to the principles of the Democratic party, had been selected, I accept the nomination, and will bring what ability I possess to an earnest support of our cause, trusting confidently that I shall be aided by the united efforts of the party.

With the request that in the ensuing campaign I should address the people of the State upon such subjects as may then interest them, I will endeavor to comply.

For the polite manner in which you have communicated the distinction conferred on me by the Convention, accept for yourselves my thanks.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, yours, &c.,

M. HOKE.

To B. Graves, John Webster, and
W. W. Avery, Esquires.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

The editor of the Standard affects to be greatly amused at Mr. Graham's allusion, in his letter of acceptance, to his "agricultural pursuits," and seems to think it "quite ridiculous"—as though it were a new thing for a "professional" gentleman to be occupied a'so in "agricultural pursuits." And the editor indulges in a strain of ridicule about 'a ten acre patch" which surrounds Mr. Graham's residence, which exposes not the editor's ignorance only, but his reckless folly. He should know that Mr. Graham's standing cannot be affected by such low effusions; and if they have any effect at all, it will be only to bring more prominently before the people a fact, the bare allusion to which has so remarkably disturbed the sensibility of the editor. Yes, our candidate for Governor, as well as our candidate for President, is engaged in "agricultural" as well as professional pursuits. And the People,—the Farmers of the country,—will learn, and with feelings of exultation, that Mr. Graham not only ranks amongst the first in his profession, but that his interest is identified with theirs in the cultivation of the soil. The editor is disposed to consider the 'ten acre patch"—his healthy and handsome homestead, than which a more beautiful and pleasant residence it is rare to find—overshadowed by the Oconechee mountains, as the extent of Mr. Graham's farm, and therefore proposes to call him the "Oconechee Farmer." But Mr. Graham has a beautiful plantation, some five miles north of our ancient borough, and one of the most valuable and best cultivated in this neighborhood, on which are produced wheat, corn, tobacco, and other articles usually raised on a farm. With such an interest in agriculture, requiring his personal supervision, and in which he takes peculiar delight, Mr. Graham may well feel much regret at having his arrangements broken in upon; and if he expressed such regret, no one who knows him could for a moment suppose that he intended to make impressions not warranted by facts. Whether the editor of the Standard displayed the hollowness of his own heart by using base insinuations while ignorant of the facts; or made wilful misrepresentations for sinister purposes, we shall leave for him to explain; but in neither case will either Mr. Graham's character or the Whig cause suffer any detriment.

Repeal of the 21st Rule.—We expect to hear a great route in certain quarters because Whigs will vote for the repeal of this rule, and because the Whig Press sustains that measure. In anticipation of this probable clamor, we ask attention to the following observations of the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, now in Richmond:—"The Northern Whigs have always maintained and acted upon the opinion, that the true policy was by receiving the Abolition petitions, to disconnect the Right of Petition from the Abolition question; and it is owing to this circumstance, and this alone, that an impression has been created among the Southern people that the Whigs in the non-slaveholding States are more hostile to slavery than the Locos. But the bold declaration of Mr. Beardsley, a Van Buren man from New York, and the striking fact, that with a Locofoco majority of two to one in the House of Representatives, the subject of Slavery has gone to a select committee, and that the "21st Rule" will, it is confidently predicted, be repealed, while the reference was prevented, and that rule was retained, when the Whigs had a majority of forty in the House,—will go far to open the eyes of the Southern people, and satisfy them that this assumption, even so far as it was sustained by the fact adverted to, was not founded in truth—that, in other words, the question of Abolition is one of *sections*, and not of *parties*—upon which men will be divided, as they have heretofore been, whenever the *principle* has been involved, by geographical lines, and not by party associations. Nearly every member from *New York*, it will be seen voted with Mr. Beardsley—and so did a majority of the Northern delegation, except that of New Hampshire."—*Richmond Whig.*

"What's in a Name!"—A chap up in Iowa, by the name of New, recently got married, and being somewhat of a facetious turn of mind, named his first born "Something," which of course was Something New. His second was christened "Nothing," it being Nothing New.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

MR. CLINGMAN.—We have inserted a speech of this gentleman, which, to our mind, presents an unanswerable argument against the 21st Rule, as it is called, prohibiting the reception of Abolition petitions. If we had before a doubt as to the propriety of receiving these petitions, and allowing them quietly to pass to that oblivion which would assuredly have been their fate, it would certainly have been removed by this speech and others delivered on the same day. The debate arose on the rules for the government of the House, just reported by the Committee, from which the celebrated 21st Rule is *omitted*. Previous to Mr. Clingman's speech, Mr. Hamlin of Maine, Mr. Davis of Indiana, and Mr. Beardsley of New York, all Locofoco members, had expressed their decided hostility to the Rule, though they were opposed to any interference with slavery in the States. They maintained the right of petition; and Mr. Beardsley contended for the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, though he thought it inexpedient to do so.

On the day following, Mr. Duncan of Ohio, another Locofoco, delivered a speech, also against the 21st Rule, which he said "had made more abolitionists than any thing else could do."

We may add, that Mr. Clingman's speech is highly complimented both in the House and in the papers. The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says of it.—

"Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, followed Mr. B. in a speech replete with sound common sense, and just views of the subject. He was listened to with an attention that might have been flattering even to men of established reputation for talent and sound judgment, and such as few men in the House ever command. I need not say he won golden opinions, of members, and had awarded to him the meed of praise, and a high order of talent. Mr. C. is certainly one of the most promising men in that body though one of the youngest."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, (always the ardent friend of the South on the Abolition question,) says Editorially.—

"*Mr. Clingman's Speech.*—We commend to our readers the able and admirable speech of the Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, upon the subject of Abolition, made in the House of Representatives on Friday, upon our outside to-day. Its tone and spirit are beyond all praise, and the arguments by which he urges the reception of all petitions, those on the subject of slavery as well as others, must carry conviction to every candid mind. If this Southern brethren would display the same reliance on the goodness of their cause, and the same faith in the attachment of the people of the Union to the constitution of our common country, the wild efforts of the few reckless fanatics at the North would give ground for not the slightest uneasiness. Thus far the injustice, the ill temper and the oppressive action of the South, aided by the Locofocos of the North, have supplied the fuel by which this abolition flame has been fed. Let them return to the just and truly noble sentiments so boldly avowed, and so ably defended, by Mr. Clingman, and what has threatened to be so disastrous a conflagration, will speedily end in smoke."

HON. W. C. RIVES.—The remarkably able letter of Mr. Rives, in this paper, should be read with attention by every one. It is a most powerful argument in favor of Mr. Clay, and against "*the Restoration*" of Van Buren; and is calculated to have a decisive effect, in Virginia especially, where Mr. Rives, with a host of Impracticables, Conservatives, and Nullifiers, has been *on the fence* for a year or two, from which position this decided letter of Mr. Rives is calculated to withdraw them. With their aid, we have no fears as to Virginia.

We learn that the District Convention held at Lawenceville on the 3d inst. was composed of Delegates from all the Counties in the District; that Gen. Alfred Dockery presided, assisted by Messrs. Little of Richmond and Turner of Anson as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Swain of Guilford and Nelms of Anson as Secretaries. Gen. Dockery was unanimously selected as the Delegate of that District to the National Whig Convention, and Julian E. Leach, Esq. of Randolph, appointed his alternate, with like unanimity.

We have not yet received the official account of the proceedings, which will be published when they come to hand.

MAILS SINCE OUR LAST.—On Thursday, no mail North of Raleigh. On Friday, one received, leaving one behind. On Saturday, none, two behind. On Sunday, three received. On Monday, none. On Tuesday, two received.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Whilst in Wilmington last week, a gentleman who had lately availed himself of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, called on us to pay an account of about $30, of several years standing, for subscription and advertising. Of course he was under no legal obligation to pay it, but, having succeeded in getting into a good business since his hands have been loosed, a correct moral feeling prompted him to look beyond mere legal responsibility. We mention the circumstance as highly creditable in itself, and worthy of imitation. If the example were extensively followed, the late Bankrupt Law would come to be universally regarded as a most wise and beneficent measure.

COTTON.—A great excitement has existed in the New York Cotton market for a week or two past. The sales have averaged perhaps 5,000 bales a day, and an advance of about ¾ of a cent has taken place in a few days. Uplands are quoted at 8½ to 10¾.

The price in this market has also gone up amazingly,—as high as 9¼ having sometimes been paid.

All this results from the floods of rain at the South, which have materially cut short and damaged the crop. The price in England is 4¼ to 5⅜ l., equal to about 8 to 10 cents.

The Communication of "Agricola" is withheld—very reluctantly when we consider the respect and regard we entertain for the author. But the speech of the President of the late Locofoco Convention, which he refers to with so much severity, has not been published, and the speaker being essentially a private man, we feel unwilling to allow even a just criticism on what report says was so offensive in the speech.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from 76 counties out of 93, give for Gen. Clinch, the Whig candidate for Congress, 30,979 votes, and for Gen. Sanford, Locofoco, 25,829. Majority 5,150. The Whig majority in the same counties at the last election was 4,146. This is the third election within the last six months in Georgia, at which the Whigs have triumphed, each time by increased majorities. It may be regarded as sufficiently certain, therefore, that Locofocoism is used up in that State.

RAIL ROAD WAR.—A prodigious excitement has been produced in Virginia by the destruction of a considerable portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, at the instigation, it is said, of the rival Petersburg Road. The following is a brief statement of the affair, as we gather it from columns of matter in the papers:—

The Portsmouth Road has long been insolvent, its receipts not meeting its expenses. It was indebted to Col. C. Rochelle, of Virginia, about $26,000, for work on the bridge over the Roanoke. He obtained a Judgment against the Company, levied on the Bridge and that part of the Road in North Carolina, which was sold by the Sheriff, and bought in by the Colonel, the President of the Company being a rival bidder. The Sheriff, doubtful of his power, declined putting the purchaser in possession. The Company then offered to pay the Colonel $1 for every passenger, guaranteeing that this should produce $4000 a year, until the debt and interest were paid, and to appoint the Agent at Weldon a Trustee to pay over the money to him. This did not suit the Colonel, and he sold his claim to Francis E. Rives, Ex-Member of Congress from Virginia, (a heavy stockholder in the rival Petersburg Road,) for $16,000—$10,000 less than par value.

The Company made the same offer to Mr. Rives, to pay him the $1 per passenger until the whole $26,000 and interest were paid. This he refused, but offered to compromise for the $1 per passenger *in perpetuity*. They would not accede to this. Whereupon Mr. Rives, with an Agent and about 40 laborers of the Petersburg Company, proceeded, under legal advice, to tear up the rails on two or three miles of the road, at different points of the 16 miles that he claimed to own under the purchase at Sheriff's Sale. Having accomplished this destruction, (for which it is said the Petersburg Company is to pay him,) the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, by hundreds, flew to the spot, had Mr. Rives and 13 others arrested, pitched a locomotive and car of the Petersburg Company over a precipice 24 feet high, and went to work to repair damages.

Mr. Rives refused to give bail, and went to jail, but afterwards sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus, by virtue of which he and several of his assistants were brought to Raleigh, in custody of the Sheriff of Northampton, for hearing before the Judges of the Supreme Court, the result of which we have not heard.

It is stated that the first load of passengers who arrived at Weldon in the Wilmington cars, unanimously refused to take the Petersburg route, preferring to go on in the stages that had been provided to transport them over the damaged road.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.—The Senate has acted on several of the important nominations made by the President, in addition to those of Messrs. Upshur and Nelson, mentioned in our last. Among those confirmed, are—

Mr. Rencher, as Charge d'Affaires to Portugal;
Dabney S. Carr, " ditto at Constantinople;
Benj. Green, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; and
Green W. Caldwell, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, to which he was appointed by the President during the recess, in place of Burgess S. Gaither, removed.

Among those *rejected*, are
Mr. Proffit, as Envoy to Brazil;
Mr. Snethen, as Solicitor of the Gen'l Land Office.
These rejections give general satisfaction.

Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated to fill Judge Thompson's place on the Supreme Court Bench. It is very much doubted whether he will be confirmed.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The third attempt to elect Members of Congress in three of the Districts, took place on the 1st, and resulted in the choice of Rockwell (Whig) by about 500 majority. No choice in the other two Districts, though the Whigs have gained largely.

The Legislature has elected George N. Briggs Governor, and John Reed Lieutenant Governor. The votes were, for Briggs and Reed, 30 in the Senate and 187 in the House, and for Marcus Morton and Henry H. Child, 6 in the Senate and 126 in the House. It is believed that it will be a long time before Massachusetts will again be cursed with a Locofoco government.

The sensitive Editor of the Raleigh Standard appears to be sadly "*disgruntled*" at a remark attributed to some Whig, that Wm. A. Graham is "a genuine scion of a noble stock." The Editor "thanks God that we have no *noble* stocks in this country." Every man to his taste. We learn from the Rutherford Republican, that "Mr. Graham is the son of the late Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM, of Lincoln, a distinguished Soldier of the Revolution, and who commanded an army in the late War," and who, if we have not been misinformed, was distinguished for all those qualities which ennoble mankind without a Patent of Nobility. If that be not a "noble stock" we should like to know what is. According to the Standard the term "noble" would have a very limited signification. He has no idea of noble actions making a noble character, however much he may illustrate the converse of that truth.

ARREST OF A GOVERNOR.—Francis Thomas, the Locofoco Governor of Maryland, has been arrested and bound over to keep the peace, on the information of Dr. Tyler of Frederick, who made affidavit that he feared personal violence from the Governor, in consequence of some letters he had received from that dignitary, ordering him to leave the town where he resided. These threats grew out of the alleged interference of Dr. Tyler on the subject of the Governor and his wife, who have been separated for some time past.

It is a singular circumstance that the highest civil officer of the State, whose duty it especially is to keep the peace, should be put under bonds for such a cause. It is the spirit of Locofocoism.

IMPEACHMENT.—A proposition has been introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a Locofoco member, to impeach the Locofoco Governor of that State, (Porter,) for certain high crimes and misdemeanors.

One bound over to keep the peace, and another impeached! Both Locos. These things speak volumes.

A Revolutionary Patriot gone!—At Bennington, Vermont, on the 10th ult., Gen. David Robinson, in the 90th year of his age, (uncle of Dr. Benjamin Robinson of this town.) Gen. Robinson was one of seven brothers who fought under Gen. Stark in the glorious battle of Bennington on the 16th Aug. 1777. He has held the offices of Sheriff of his County, Marshal of the State, (appointed by Mr. Madison,) and Major General of the Militia. He is eulogised by the Vermont Gazette as always a liberal, public spirited, useful citizen, a kind neighbor, firm politician, and true-hearted friend. He always refused to apply for a pension, declaring that he fought for the liberties of his country, and was amply paid when they were secured.

The deaths in Hillsborough, during the year 1843, were 19, the births 47.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship England, at New York, has brought papers to the 8th ult.

The state of trade in Liverpool was the same as the week before. An improvement was expected owing to the commercial intelligence from India and the increased confidence in the American States. In cotton there had been no speculative trade, but a steady business had been carried on.

The appeal of the Anti-Corn Law League is responded to on every side with enthusiasm.—Large subscriptions are raised to carry it on. Liverpool is also wide awake on the subject of Free Trade. She has contributed to the League Fund more than £4,400.

Repeal meetings continued to be held in Ireland. It is said that they are attended by London Policemen as spies. More gun-boats have been despatched to the Shannon.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.—The Raleigh Standard represents Mr. Adams, in replying to Mr. Ingersoll, in a late debate, as saying, "Well, I would not go to war with England, at present, *for any thing at all*."

This is a false report of Mr. Adams's remark. We have referred to the debate, as reported in the next morning's Intelligencer, and find that what Mr. Adams said was, that he was not willing to go to war with England to prevent her from getting possession of Cuba and Texas. Quite a difference between this and the Standard's version, which, however, it is proper to state, is copied from the Globe's very imperfect report (admitted by the Globe to be so) of the debate.

The Standard follows up one misrepresentation by another equally gross:—"And this is the man," it exclaims, "the Whigs speak of running for Vice President!" Are there three Whigs in the whole country who ever talked of so absurd a proposition? We are confident that the Standard cannot find so many; and yet it is "the Whigs" who talk of running him!

This comes with a good grace, indeed, from a supporter of Martin Van Buren! When *he* opposed Mr. Madison, in 1812, it was not to keep the country out of a war—war was already waged—but it was to cripple the country by supplanting the Administration that had declared war, and substituting DeWitt Clinton and his Peace Party who had bitterly opposed the war! With like consistency and patriotism the Standard now opposes and villifies Henry Clay, whose patriot voice cheered on the friends of the country in that great struggle, the second war of Independence, who advocated the declaration of that war, sustained it after it was declared, and sustained the party and the administration who were engaged in carrying it on. That was a war in defence of our rights and honor: the war which Mr. Adams says he would not vote for, would be a war of interference with the affairs of foreign nations, which, more than any thing else perhaps, the Father of his Country has emphatically cautioned us against in his Farewell Address.

The Hon. John Campbell, the present Representative in Congress from the District composed of Marion, Marlborough, Chesterfield, &c. in South Carolina, is to be opposed for the next Congress by Gen. John McQueen, of Bennettsville. They are both friendly to Mr. Calhoun, we believe.

The Petersburg Republican, the organ of the Calhoun party in Virginia, denounces the votes of the Van Burenites in the House on the Tariff, as Treason, and Gen. Dromgoole, the Representative of that District, as the "Arnold of Southern Democracy." It particularly remarks upon the "desertion of the (so-called) Democrats from New York," and asks "if any body in Virginia is knave or fool enough to ask us to help into power the men who have so shamefully and basely deserted us on these vital questions," (Tariff and Abolition.)

The South is beginning to find out the true character of Northern Locofocoism—alias Van Burenism.

A furious contest is waged in the New York Legislature between two factions of the Locofoco party, of nearly equal strength, known by the euphonious names of "Old Hunkers" and "Barn Burners." The former has about 53 rank and file, and the latter about 40, but is said to make up in talent what it lacks in numbers. Hurrah for both, say we.

A Religious Controversy has been commenced in the New York papers between the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Presbyterian Church, on the proposition, stated by Dr. Wainwright, that "there cannot be a Church without a Bishop." From the high character of the disputants, for talents and piety, and the personal friendship that exists between them, the public is led to expect an able as well as a courteous discussion of the question.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The following is the material part of an altercation which occurred in the House on the 5th, between Mr. Adams and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,—the latter having taken this occasion to insult the old man, in return, it is thought, for Mr. Adams's ridicule of him a few days before:—

Mr. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules, to go into the discussion of the Fine Bill.

Several members contended that the motion was not in order; but the Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Adams appealed from the Speaker's decision, and after stating the ground of his appeal, he submitted whether, in this state of facts, the rules of good faith did not require that the House should dispose of the question before going into committee on other business?

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. As to these breaches of faith, I fling them back, with the contempt that belongs to them, into the gentleman's teeth.

The Speaker called to order.

Mr. Ingersoll, (in continuation.) I will have him to understand that if any man in the House is liable to the charge of breach of faith, he is the man, [pointing to Mr. Adams.]

[Loud cries of order.]

Mr. Adams. I do not call him to order; I care so little for any thing he may say of this kind.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. A very convenient way of sneaking out of a scrape. I will make him care—

Mr. Adams. I defy the gentleman; I defy him.

Mr. Ingersoll. You may defy me, but I will make you care.

[The cries of order became very loud, and were not unmingled with considerable exhibitions of merriment.]

Mr. Adams, (with imperturbable coolness, and addressing the Speaker.) Sir, I have appealed from your decision.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, (with equal external evidences of composure, and likewise addressing the Speaker.) Now, sir, I request that the question may be taken on my motion to suspend the rules.

Finally, Mr. Ingersoll admitted that he was wrong, and withdrew his motion, but he made no apology to Mr. Adams.

The South Carolina papers mention the death, on the 23d ult., of Mr. James Brewer, aged about 22 years, supposed to be a native of this county, about 40 miles from Fayetteville. He was on his way from Henry county, Ala. to visit his relations in N. Carolina, and so exposed himself by camping out without bedding, and using stimulants to expel cold, that congestion of the bowels and brain was brought on, which terminated his life at the house of Mr. Henry Bowles, near Leesville P. O., Lexington District, S. C., on the "Two Notch Road," leading from Columbia to Augusta, 25 miles from the former and 42 from the latter place. He left a horse, wagon, gun, pistol, and upwards of $120 in money, which his heirs can claim by proper application to Mr. Bowles.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, nearly the whole day was taken up in debating a resolution of Mr. Allen of Ohio, calling on the President for copies of any instructions given to the American Minister at London, in regard to the Oregon Territory. The resolution was opposed on the ground of the injury that might result from publishing instructions during the pendency of a negotiation; and it was rejected, 31 to 14.

On Tuesday, Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution, that Mr. McDuffie's bill to revive the Compromise Act, and to modify the present Tariff in conformity therewith, is a bill for raising revenue, which under the Constitution, cannot be originated in the Senate; and therefore, that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This report was made the special order for Thursday.

The bill from the House to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some debate arose between Messrs. Semple, Buchanan, Haywood, Rives, Archer, and others, on a resolution of Mr. Semple, proposing to give notice to Great Britain that the U. States is no longer willing to be bound by the treaty which places Oregon Territory under the joint occupation of the two countries. The treaty requires one year's notice. Mr. Haywood moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, but afterwards withdrew his motion; and the resolution was made the special order for Monday.

On Wednesday, the whole day was consumed in a debate, in which many members joined, on a bill to settle, by arbitration, the title to the Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware river, on which the government has extensive fortifications. The subject was finally passed over to await further information.

Thursday was devoted to private business.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 6th, the morning hour was consumed by Dr. Duncan, Mr. Giddings and Mr. Brown, on abolition, on the 21st Rule.

After which, the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was debated at length, without a vote.

On Monday, Mr. Saunders offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering a seat within the Hall to Mrs. Madison, whenever she might visit the House. This appropriate compliment was suggested by seeing Mrs. M. in the gallery of the House.

Subsequently, Mr. Saunders, from the Committee appointed to inform Mrs. Madison of this resolution, presented the following neat acknowledgment of the compliment:—

"*Washington, Jan.* 9, 1844.

"Permit me to thank you, gentlemen, as the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, for the great gratification you have this day conferred upon me, by the delivery of the favor from that honorable body, allowing me a seat within its hall. I shall be ever proud to recollect it, as a token of their remembrance, collectively and individually, of one who has gone before us. D. P. MADISON."

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the rules were suspended, 117 to 54, to enable him to offer a resolution, providing that the debate on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine should cease at 4 o'clock, and the question be then taken. The resolution was adopted. The debate progressed till 4, when the question was taken and the bill *passed*, 158 to 28, (all the members from this State, except Mr. Rayner who was absent, voting for it, the bill being unobjectionable in form, simply providing for refunding the money, with interest.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Dean presented a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress.

The morning hour, on this and several successive days, was devoted to debate on the Rules, and particularly to the omission of the 21st Rule by the Committee appointed to report on them. The House refused, 106 to 76, to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. A. V. Brown then spoke in favor of restoring the Rule. Mr. Rhett followed on the same side, remarking that he had no idea that any thing he could say would save the rule: it was doomed.

After the morning hour on Tuesday, the resolutions to refer the President's Message again came up, and the debate was resumed on the subject of improving the Western rivers, harbors, and lakes.—Messrs. Weller, Wentworth, Seymour, and Barnard, spoke, as to the general question of Internal Improvements and the comparative importance of the commerce of different sections of the country.

On Wednesday, Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation Bills, for the Indian Department, the Army, the Military Academy, and the Civil list. He also reported resolutions of inquiry into an extensive system of Retrenchment, in the Land Office, Judiciary, Foreign Ministers, Territorial Governments, &c. &c., which were adopted, without debate.

The debate on the improvement of the Western Rivers was continued on this and the following day.

On Thursday, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report proposing to return to the member who had presented it, (Mr. Giddings,) an abolition petition which, under a misapprehension of its object, had been referred to the committee. This produced a disorderly and somewhat excited debate; but the House resolved, 116 to 60, to return the petition.

On Friday, Mr. Slidell asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to exempt from duty cotton imported into the United States from Texas.

Mr. Bidlack closed his speech on the 21st Rule, and Mr. Belser of Ala. followed, in reply to Mr. Clingman and others.

The debate on the improvement of the Western Rivers was then resumed, and continued till the House adjourned.

ON DITS.—We have very decided rumors from Washington that an important letter has been received from Mr. Calhoun, in which he declares, in substance, that as between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, there should be no hesitation in taking the former. We see this rumor alluded to in several papers to the East. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas under date of Jan. 5, says:

"There is also a very current rumor in the city, that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter to Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, in which he complains of the want of nerve of his friends in the House—speaks in terms of great severity and harshness of the course of Van Buren and his friends towards him and withdr[aws] from the race; but at the same time withhol[ds] influence from Van Buren, and [mil]itary grandeur. This rumor is [gi]ven credit from the course whic[h] [be]ing in Alabama and Sout[h]

WHAT'S IN A [N]AME. [Ex]tract of a letter from Trumb[ull] [Co.] Ohio, dated [Dec.] 1843, to the [Ed]itor of the mos[t] [Ch]ristian Observer over the Indian. [Ter]ritory:

"Gen. [Pi]ckett's settlement in South Carolina in the ea[rly] [pa]rt of that province was secured by "Captain *Chicken* at the head of the *Goose* Creek militia."

The celebrated Mike Walsh, having served out his two months' tour in the Penitentiary for Libel, returned to New York on the 10th, and was escorted, in a splendid barouche with four white horses great concourse of the Spartans, welcomed [by] of cannon, music, &c.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, Licences have been granted to the following persons to practice Law in this State:

In the County Courts.—A. B. Smith, Anson.

In the Superior Courts.—C. M. T. McCauley, Union county; W. M. Shipp, Lincoln; and James H. Headen, Chatham. *Raleigh Register.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the County of Wilkes to his friend in Raleigh. In speaking of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention, he says:

"We were much pleased to hear of the harmony any unity of feeling and purpose which pervaded our late Whig Convention. We are well satisfied with the nominee, and altho' we were not immediately represented in the Convention, it must not be inferred that we are not at our posts. No Sir, we claim to be of the original pannel—we are regulars—have enlisted during the war; we are, if you recollect, the most solid column of Whigs in the Union—the reserve Corps: and whenever we report, if the enemy be not vanquished, he will most certainly recoil."

A Correspondent in Moore county, in a letter dated the 2d instant, says:

"The nomination of Mr. Graham, by the late Convention at Raleigh, has been most enthusiastically received by the Whigs in this region of the State.—There is as much unanimity amongst the Whigs here and as much determination, as I have ever witnessed. If this be the case throughout the State, Graham's majority at the approaching election must be at least ten thousand."—*Raleigh Register.*

From the debate in the Senate on the Oregon Question, it appears, that the new Minister to this country from Great Britain, will be specially empowered to enter into negotiation here on the general subject of the Northwestern boundary between the territories of the two countries.—*Nat. Int.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have declined giving an opinion on Mr. Rives's case until the whole facts come regularly before them as a Court. They have therefore bound over Mr. R. in $3000 and sureties in a like sum. Mr. R. says expressly that the Petersburg Company had no agency or participation in his proceedings, and that he acted solely on his own account, by advice of counsel.

The Pomeroy Trunk, which was stolen in N. York about a month ago, has been recovered, with $15,000 of its contents, leaving about $1000 unaccounted for. The $150,000 of unsigned Bank Notes are missing. The robber, a young German, named Lachner, is in prison.

New York, Jan'y 12—*P. M.*

The excitement in cotton still continues; the sales range from 5000 to 7000 bales a day. During the last two weeks the sales have been as large as the number of bales in market. Some lots have been sold eight times, and have not been moved, and every seller has made a profit. Nearly the whole business has been on speculation.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening the 9th instant, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. ROBERT A. STUART, (of the firm of Stuart & McGary, Merchants of this town,) to Miss CATHARINE MURCHISON, second daughter of Jno. Murchison, Esq., deceased.

At St. Paul's Chapel, New York, on Monday evening the 8th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, WESTON R. GALES, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of John Spies, Esq. of New York.

In Anson county, on the 6th instant, by Stephen W. Cole, Esq., Mr. CALVIN J. BRASWELL to Miss MARY M., daughter of Capt. Isaac H. Sullivan.

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by Malcom McCrummen, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. BLUE to Miss MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. P. Cameron.

In Raleigh on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dupree, Mr. JOSEPH G. M. BUFFALO to Miss MARINA ROBBINS.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, aged 72 years. Also, on the 10th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE BLACK, aged 75;—both natives of Scotland.

In Montgomery county, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. ALEXANDER McCASKILL, in the 73d year of his age. He had been in the communion of the Presbyterian Church for about the space of 40 years, which relation he sustained with an increasing devotion, until, by his sudden removal, after two days' illness, he was, as we humbly hope, dismissed from an increasing light, to enter into the more perfect light of an eternal day. He has left a pious widow, and a large family of children, to deplore their irreparable loss—[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 4th inst., Mr. JAMES SHIPMAN, in the 93 year of his age. Gifted with an unerring judgment, an ardent love of liberty and justice, a determined firmness of character, and an almost unexampled mildness and equanimity of temper, he gained at an early age the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, and received the appointment of Captain in the Army of the Revolution, which rank he held till the end of the war.—Though he was one of the first to strike for freedom and independence, had met the enemies of his country in battle, was a most devoted patriot, had so won the "golden opinions of all sorts of people" that political preferment would have cost him but little effort, and though his clear head and immovable fortitude well qualified him to serve the State in her civil councils, yet such was his modesty, his disinterestedness, and his love of retirement, that when victory had put an end to the strife in which a sense of duty and a love of liberty had prompted him to engage, and secured to his country peace and independence, he withdrew from public life and settled upon his farm, which he continued to cultivate as long as he lived. In private life, his kindness of heart, his mild and charitable benevolence, his strict temperance, the quiet dignity of his deportment, and his sterling and unbending integrity, secured to him the love and respect of all who knew him. In short, he was a noble relic of a noble race, who are fast passing from the earth, and all of whom will soon be no more. He left a widow 84 years of age, (with whom he had lived for more than sixty years,) to mourn for this interruption of their long-continued union, until she shall follow him to that "undiscovered bourne," where alone true merit receives its adequate reward. [*Communicated.*

In Orange county, on the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN FREELAND, sen., in the 82d year of his age. Also, on the 26th, Col. THOMAS TAYLOR, aged about 65. Also, Mr. WM. RILEY, at an advanced age.

At Chapel Hill, on the 28th ult., Mrs. REBECCA McDADE, wife of Mr. Jas. McDade, aged about 36.

At Rutherfordton, on the 21st ult., Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, a native of Russia. Also, on the 23d, Mr. AUGUSTUS BECHTLER, a native of Germany, who, for many years, has been employed in the Gold business of Rutherford.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISS, relict of the late Mr. William Harriss, aged 68 years.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 29th Oct., Mr. DANIEL McPHAUL, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 3.—Brigs Trojan from New York, Belle from do. 4.—Brigs Echo from Matanzas, Cornelia from Guadaloupe, Br. brig Plumstead from Grenada. 6.—Sarah Ann from New River. 8.—Brig [fr]om Bermuda. 9.—Schr. Illinois from

e Voters of Fayetteville District.

[T]he undersigned respectfully offers his services [as] candidate for the office of Constable at [the] election to be held in this Captain's District on [Tu]esday the 10th of February.

ANGUS McDO[NA]LD.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17. [3]td

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 14, Steamer Fayetteville, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c., for Hall & Johnson, A. W. Steel, E. W. Willkings, D. Gee & Co., Cook & Troy, J. Brookshank, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., G. McNeill, A. A. T. Smith, T. S. Lutterloh, John Waddill, Jr., and B. Rose, of this place; and for J. Y. Lash, Dr. J. Frink, J. N. Norwood, A. Smith, Williams & Haywood, and T. J. Tucker, of the interior. River very high.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JANUARY 17.

Brandy, peach,	30 a 33	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, appl,	30 a 33	Mackerel, No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	Molasses,	25 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	8½ a 9¼	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 21½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3½
" dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 7½	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1¼ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—Cotton does not come in very freely;—sells at 8¾ to 9¼. Most of the sales are at about 9 cents. In consequence of bad weather, our receipts of Produce are very light.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 10.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—The latest sales of turpentine reported were from 1 85 to 1 90. Of tar 85 to 90 cts. Not much of either article has come in within the week past.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber continues of ready sale; mill brings 5 to 6 dls., shipping 7. Sales of lumber are frequently made at these rates; qr. flooring boards 7½, wide boards 5½, scantling 4½. R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, have brought 10 dls. Shingles are worth from 1 to 2 dls. per M., ordinary qualities.

Corn.—This article is in demand here; the market being almost bare. Sales on plantations in the neighborhood have been made at 50 cts. per bushel.

Bacon.—New comes to hand rather freely; 6 to 7½ it may be quoted at for hog round. Pork is worth 4 to 4½.

There have been some sales of rice at $2.

A cargo of Cuba molasses on the wharf is held at about 24 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 9.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7 a 8¼; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6¼; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 7½ to 9, little coming in. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 5 to 8. Flour 5 to 7.

At Augusta, Cotton 7¾ to 9; principally 8¼ to 8¾.

At Petersburg, Cotton 8 to 8½.

At Macon, Cotton 7½ to 8½.

At Charleston, Cotton very active at 8 to 10. Rice 2 to 2¾. Corn 50. Oats 34. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 3 to 8.

At New York, Cotton 8½ to 10¾. Flour 4 63 to 5 00. Corn 43 to 45. Whiskey 23 to 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 774,859 bales, against 978,278 to same dates last year.

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is most beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 15.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

WANTED,

AN experienced hand to keep a Stallion, the ensuing Spring, in Richmond and Montgomery Counties. The Horse is fine blooded, and will justify good wages. Any person wishing to engage with me, will make early application. Address me at Dumas's Store, Richmond County, N. C. Any person making application must be well recommended.

P. W. RICHARDSON.

Montgomery County, Jan. 6, 1844. 89-3w

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 15, 1844.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Military Orders.

TO the Captains commanding the several Companies of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia: You are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. By order of the Lieut. Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant
2w 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.
500 gallons Linseed Oil.
500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.
100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.
15 barrels Tanners' Oil.
500 lbs. English Lamp Black.
Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.
Scotch Grey Hones.
Scouring and Blacking Brushes.
Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.
With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.
Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.
10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.
Emery from Flour to No. 5.
A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to
J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.
November 7, 1843. 79-3m

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,
10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 9, 1843. 84tf

Annuals for 1844.
THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose
E J HALE.

FOR SALE,
LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.
J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.
THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, *vs.* the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hailey and wife Sarah, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Petition of Francis Merlick, *vs.* James Myrick and others.

Petition for Distribution.

[illegible] to the satisfaction of the Court, that [illegible] is not inhabitant: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying [illegible] and James A. Merlick to appear at the next [illegible] Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843. A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.
THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
Dec. 27. 86-4E
Carolinian publish.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,
THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

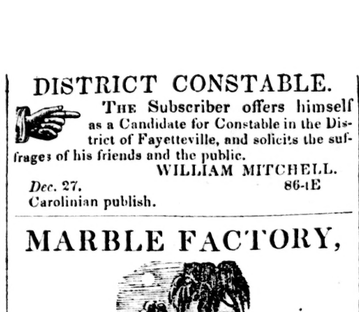
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.
November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.
PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

ALMANACS FOR 1844.
TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER
PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and [illegible] of Billious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken, Fever gone, Stomach and head free and healthful. Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness [illegible]

Their action upon the whole system is so harmonizing, that persons are invariably surprised [illegible] of such rapid and effectual relief to health.

The Pills are entirely and wholly vegetable; and the happy combination of [illegible] their powerful as are safe as [illegible]

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills.

A [illegible] Cough.

For sale by Wm. [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10,3st wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

LIME.
A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by
STUART & McGARY.
November 15, 1843. 80tf

TO RENT.
That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of
GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1843. 82tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,
FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to [illegible]

[illegible] Fever [illegible] you the [illegible] of blessing others [illegible] your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

[illegible] personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, [illegible] that the [illegible] facts are substantially [illegible]

H. RICHARDS,
[illegible] Norwich, Conn.

For sale by H. SANDS & CO., [illegible] Buildings, 273 [illegible] York.

[illegible] the United States. Price [illegible] per bottle; six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale by Fayetteville Book Store.
October 18, 1843. 67-tf

NEW FIRM.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,
For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.
September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!
JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE
To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS
A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Brockwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Silth, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.
September 25, 1843. 73-6m

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats.

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to Mrs. Attitia N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and H. H. Robinson as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, dated 15th April 1842, payable one day after date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

THO. C. SMITH.
Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

ENTERTAINMENT.
Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,
20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.
HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.
C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,
Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

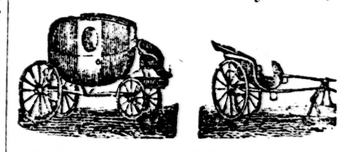
COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.
HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.
50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS
MAY be termed a *universal medicine,* for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.
Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges
For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges
Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.